

*Michigan Department
of Community Health*



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Health Policy, Regulation and Professions Administration

Special Report

November 2003

**Characteristics of the Uninsured
and Select Health Insurance Coverage in Michigan**

Non-Elderly Population

This report is based on U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey (CPS) data as reported for Michigan. Some researchers believe that the CPS estimates of the uninsured may be high due to data collection and analysis issues.

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FOREWORD

The Michigan Department of Community Health is pleased to release the 2003 edition of *Characteristics of the Uninsured and Select Health Insurance Coverage in Michigan*. This report describes the uninsured and employer-based and private health insurance coverage in Michigan through easy-to-use maps, graphs, and tables based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS). The report also builds upon three preceding reports by the department: *Estimating the Uninsured Population*, July 1995; *Characteristics of Health Insurance in Michigan*, May 1997; and *Characteristics of the Uninsured and Select Health Insurance Coverage in Michigan*, October 2001.

Given the changing nature of the health insurance market, accurate information about the uninsured and insurance coverage is important as we work to improve access to health care. This information can help to illustrate whether health care initiatives are increasing access, and knowing the characteristics can guide policymakers in developing further actions. These basic descriptive data, in an easily accessible form, are intended to help those working to improve health care coverage and access for Michigan residents.

OVERVIEW

Health insurance coverage is an important element in keeping people healthy. Studies have shown that not having insurance coverage is detrimental to health status because people may forego preventive services and delay seeking care until health problems are more advanced and harder to treat.

This report focuses primarily on three areas: the uninsured because of the related health consequences of being uninsured; employer-based coverage because nearly two-thirds of non-elderly Americans receive health insurance as a benefit from their employers; and individually purchased coverage because premiums are increasingly expensive.

Overall, Michigan residents compare favorably to residents of other states for having some type of health insurance coverage. Uninsured rates for Michigan residents have been lower than the national average since 1987 – the first year in which comparable state data became available. However, the percentage of Michigan residents without health insurance coverage increased slightly in 2001 when compared to 2000 (11.7% to 11.0%). The proportion of US residents without health insurance also increased from 2000 to 2001, moving from 14.0% in 2000 to 16.5% in 2001. Almost all of the uninsured in Michigan are under the age of 65, with about one in five being children (under age 18).

Strong employer-based coverage is key to Michigan's relatively low uninsured rate. More than seven out of 10 Michigan residents have health care coverage through their employer. Employer-based coverage rates in Michigan have been continually above the national average, with a steady increase in coverage since 1997. Individually purchased coverage makes up only 5.5 percent of health insurance coverage in Michigan.

This report explores in greater depth the characteristics of the uninsured and selected health care coverage for the non-elderly population (under age 65). A high percentage of persons 65 and over are insured through some type of private and public coverage program (i.e., Medicare, Medicaid). Additional information on health care coverage in Michigan, including coverage for those age 65 and older, can be found in the department's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System at www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/epi.

How to Use This Report

Single-year and three-year averages are available for state level data. Three-year averages are used for most comparisons, especially metropolitan areas and characteristics of the population. Many researchers believe that Current Population Survey (CPS) data can be used to produce relatively credible estimates by combining two or three years of data for smaller geographic areas and population subgroups.

For each analysis of the characteristics of the uninsured, there is a graph and a table. The graphs show the distribution of a group compared to the population. The tables depict the risk of being uninsured or having coverage within a population group. For instance, children in Michigan represent 21.1 percent of the uninsured non-elderly population, while 8.2 percent of children are uninsured (see page 13). In addition, each analysis on the uninsured highlights how Michigan compares to the United States; which segment of the population has the greatest risk of being uninsured; and which segment of the population represents the greatest proportion of uninsured. The profiles for employer-based and individually purchased coverage highlight, for the most part, the 11 characteristics covered in the uninsured section of the report.

The national comparisons were constructed by partitioning the states into four groups – two equal groups with rates higher than the national average and two equal groups with rates lower. Three-year averages were used to decrease the effects of rate variability. However, the Census Bureau does not recommend that these estimates be used to rank the states individually.

Limitations

The March CPS conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau is one of the most widely cited and available sources for data on the uninsured. The national sample size is large and the response rate is high. Estimates for smaller state and population subgroups can improve by combining several years of data. Single-year statewide estimates for Michigan should be relatively credible, keeping in mind the inherent limitations of any survey. For smaller areas and population subgroups in Michigan, three-year averages are used for most comparisons in this report to improve reliability. In addition, changes were made in the methodology and administration of the CPS in 1994, limiting trend analyses for prior years.

One of the most commonly cited limitation of the CPS is that estimates are not adjusted for the underreporting of Medicaid, although others debate whether an adjustment for Medicaid yields improved estimates of the uninsured. In addition, some researchers believe that the CPS estimates of the uninsured are too high and, thus, that respondents may be misinterpreting the survey questions on their insurance status. Even with these limitations, CPS estimates on the uninsured are most often used and accepted for federal planning purposes. For more information on strengths and weaknesses of the CPS or other data sources on the uninsured, see *How Many Uninsured? A Resource Guide for Community Estimates* by Elinor Sochowitzky and Nancy Turnbull (see References).

Acknowledgement

Initial analysis of the CPS data was provided by the Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI), which is a nonprofit, nonpartisan public policy research organization based in Washington, D.C. In addition, this report's framework and content is, in part, assembled using two primary resources: the *Uninsured in America* chart book by The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, and the *1999 Health Insurance Coverage* report by the U.S. Census Bureau. Many facts and figures were used from these reports to provide more in-depth examination of the uninsured and health insurance coverage.

Michigan Demographics

| Age Group | Total Population |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Infants | 131,188 |
| 1-5 Years | 683,317 |
| 6-12 Years | 1,057,268 |
| 13-17 Years | 723,994 |
| All Children | 2,595,767 |
| 18-20 Years | 428,542 |
| 21-24 Years | 503,595 |
| 25-29 Years | 654,629 |
| 30-44 Years | 2,305,915 |
| 45-54 Years | 1,367,939 |
| 55-64 Years | 863,039 |
| 65 Years and Over | 1,219,018 |
| Total Non-Elderly Adults | 6,123,659 |
| Total Population | 9,938,444 |

| Gender | Total Population |
|---------|------------------|
| Males | 4,873,095 |
| Females | 5,065,349 |

| Racial Group | Total Population |
|---|------------------|
| Caucasian Alone | 7,966,053 |
| African-American/Black Alone | 1,412,742 |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native Alone | 58,479 |
| Asian Alone | 176,510 |
| Other | 133,695 |
| Two or More Races | 207,041 |

| Location | Total Population |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Metropolitan Areas | 8,169,466 |
| Non-Metropolitan Areas | 1,768,978 |

Source: 2000 US Census Bureau, Census of Population and Housing; and Summary File One (SF1), US Bureau of Census. Prepared by Library Development and Data Services, Library of Michigan.

2000 Population Estimate

Michigan is the eighth largest state in the nation with some 9.9 million residents, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2000 population estimates. The non-elderly population accounts for nearly 88.5 percent of Michigan's population.

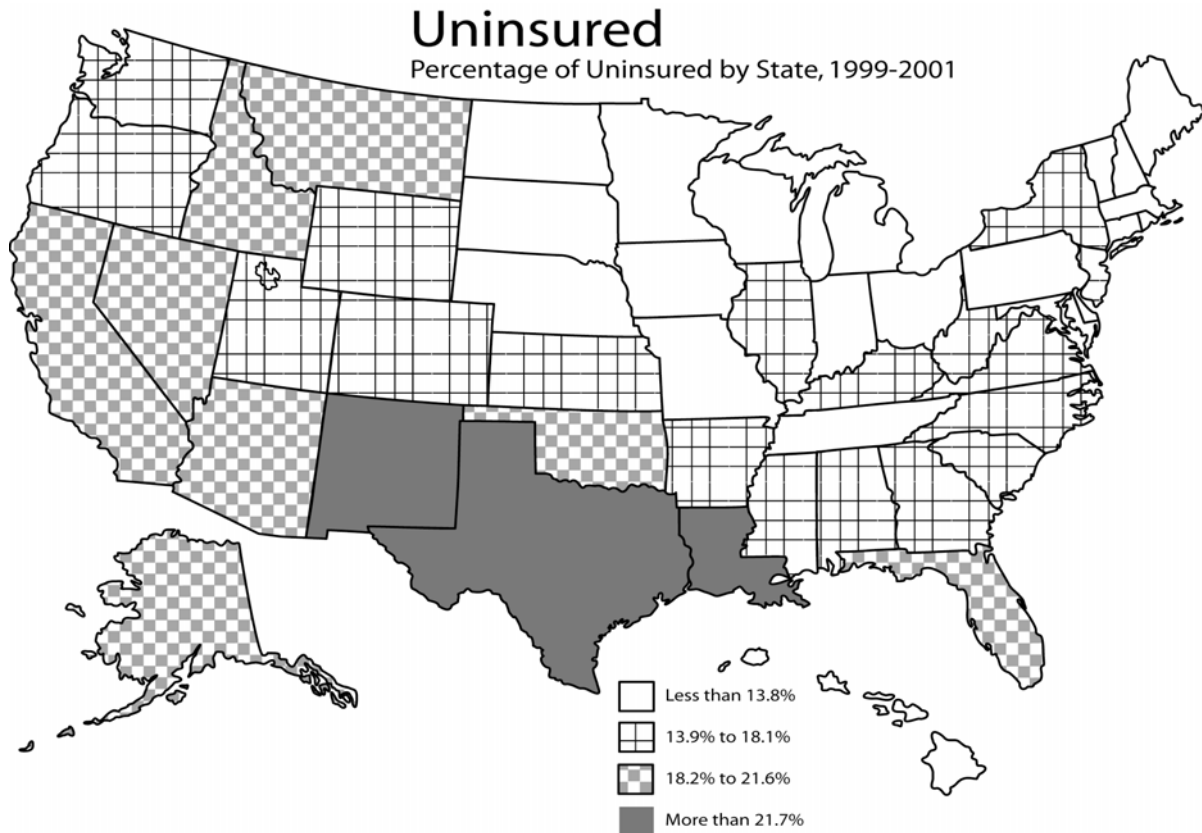
The state's population is mostly urban and concentrated in urban areas in the southern Lower Peninsula. Detroit is the state's largest urban area, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, with a population of 4,441,551. Other major urban areas discussed in this report include Ann Arbor (population 578,736), Benton Harbor (population 162,453), Flint (population 436,141), Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland (population 1,088,514), Jackson (population 158,422), Kalamazoo-Battle Creek (population 452,851), Lansing-East Lansing (population 447,728), and Saginaw-Bay City-Midland (population 403,070).

The state also has a degree of racial and ethnic diversity similar to the nation. Approximately 80 percent of the non-elderly population is Caucasian, 14.2 percent African-American, and 5.8 percent are one or more other races.

Tables listed on the left provide a snapshot of select populations identified in this report. For additional demographic information about Michigan, please visit the Michigan Information Center web site at <http://www.michigan.gov/census/>.

Note: See *Technical Notes* for methodology used to produce population estimates. Estimates listed above will vary from the weighting methodology used for the March Current Population Survey.

National Comparisons



According to the Census Bureau, the share of the population without health insurance increased in 2001, following decreases in 1999 and 2000. The proportion of people without health insurance ranges from 8.2 percent in Rhode Island to 27.1 percent in New Mexico, based on a three-year average.

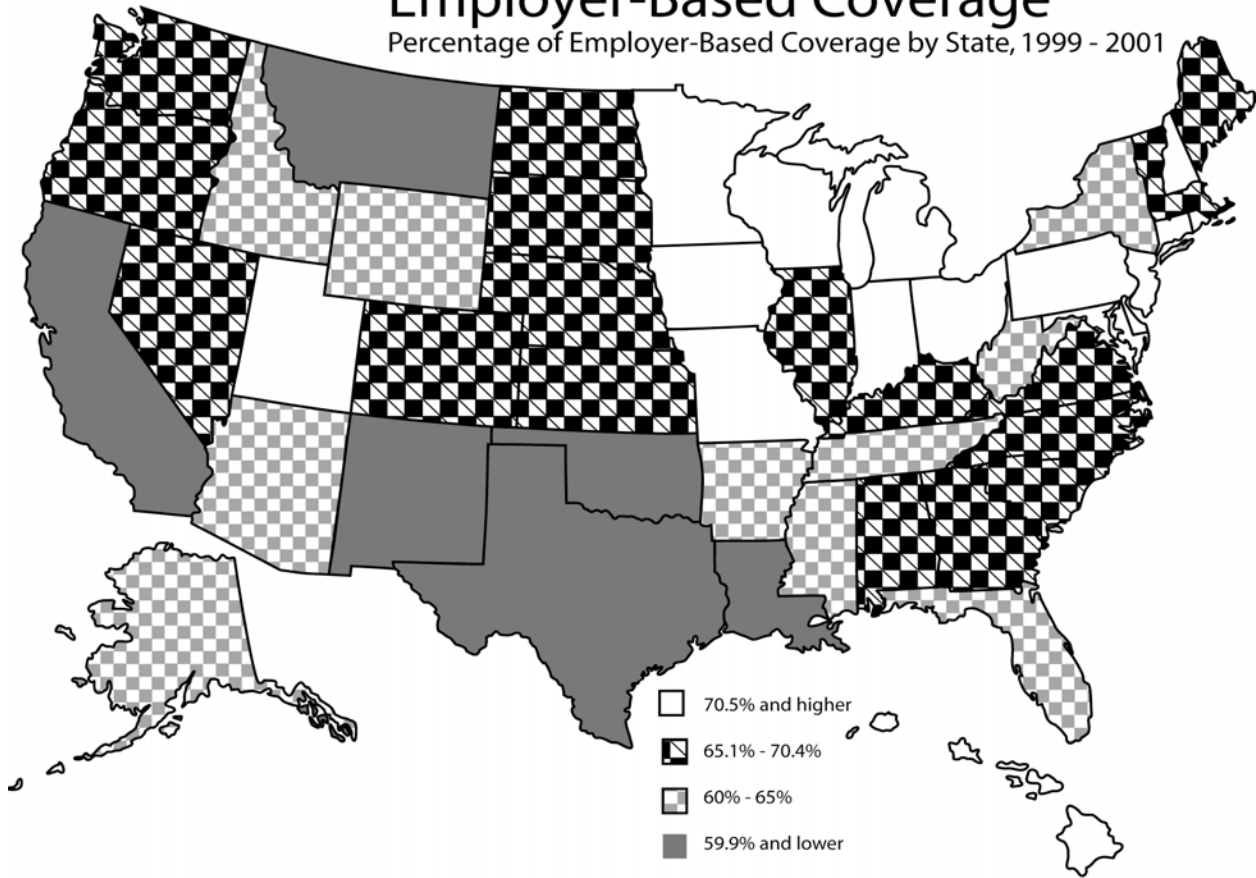
Percent Uninsured by State, 1999-2001 Non-elderly (Under Age 65)

| State | Percent | State | Percent | State | Percent | State | Percent |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------|----------------------|--------------|------------|---------|
| Rhode Island | 8.2% | Vermont | 12.1% | Illinois | 15.5% | New York | 18.1% |
| Minnesota | 9.3% | Tennessee | 12.4% | Oregon | 15.5% | Idaho | 19.2% |
| Iowa | 9.4% | Ohio | 12.6% | Utah | 15.5% | Alaska | 19.6% |
| Wisconsin | 9.7% | Maine | 12.8% | South Carolina | 15.9% | Montana | 19.6% |
| New Hampshire | 10.0% | South Dakota | 12.8% | Washington | 15.9% | Nevada | 19.7% |
| Pennsylvania | 10.1% | Maryland | 13.1% | North Carolina | 16.5% | Arizona | 21.2% |
| Massachusetts | 10.8% | North Dakota | 13.1% | United States | 16.8% | Oklahoma | 21.5% |
| Connecticut | 10.9% | Indiana | 13.3% | Colorado | 17.3% | California | 21.6% |
| Missouri | 11.0% | Kansas | 13.9% | Arkansas | 17.4% | Florida | 21.6% |
| Nebraska | 11.5% | Virginia | 14.3% | Georgia | 17.5% | Louisiana | 23.0% |
| Hawaii | 11.7% | Kentucky | 15.1% | Mississippi | 17.6% | Texas | 25.6% |
| Michigan | 11.7% | New Jersey | 15.1% | West Virginia | 17.6% | New Mexico | 27.1% |
| Delaware | 11.8% | Alabama | 15.5% | Wyoming | 17.6% | | |

Source: CPS Data Files (1999-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Employer-Based Coverage

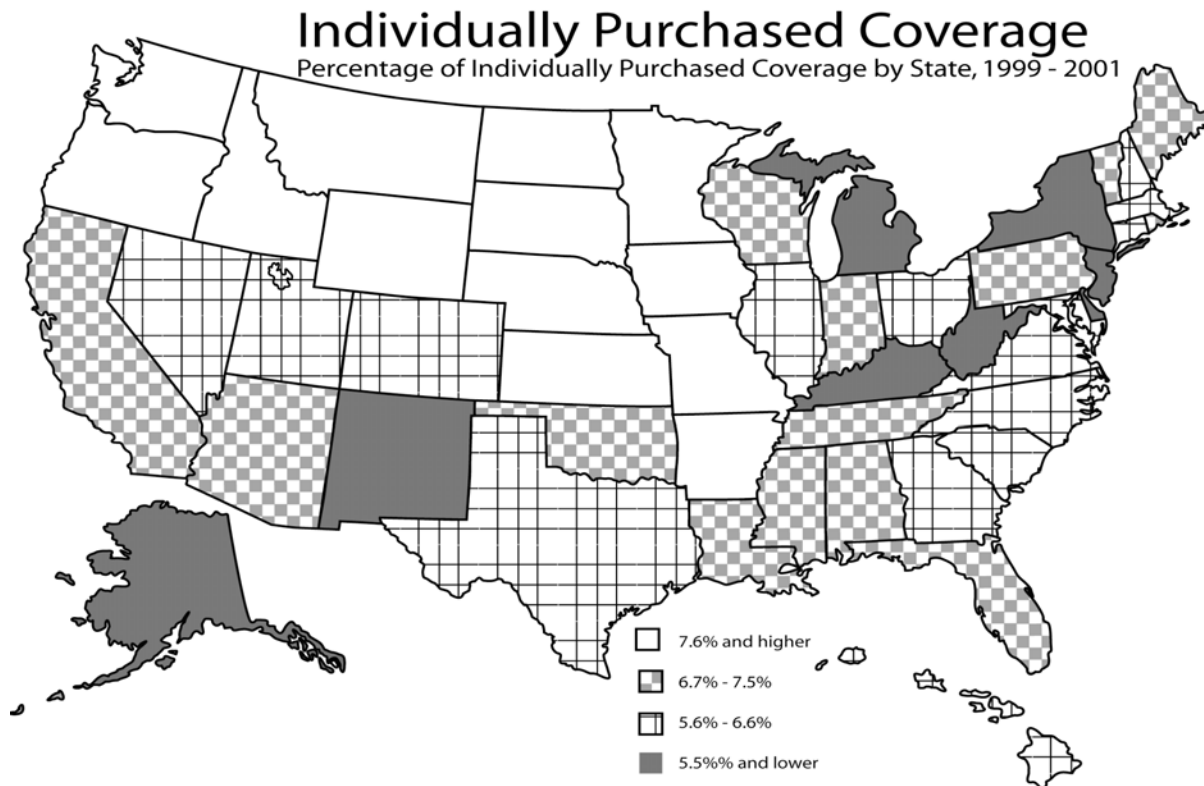
Percentage of Employer-Based Coverage by State, 1999 - 2001



The proportion of people with employer-based health insurance coverage ranges from 76.9 percent in Connecticut to 51.7 percent in New Mexico, based on a three-year average. The number and percent of people covered by employer-based health insurance rose, but not at the rates seen in the previous three-year comparison. The high rate of employer-based coverage in Michigan is one of the primary reasons for the low uninsured rate.

| Percent of Employer-Based Coverage by State, 1999-2001 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------|---------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------|
| Non-elderly (Under age 65) | | | | | | | |
| State | Percent | State | Percent | State | Percent | State | Percent |
| Connecticut | 76.9% | Utah | 72.1% | North Carolina | 66.5% | West Virginia | 62.4% |
| New Hampshire | 76.7% | Missouri | 70.8% | South Dakota | 66.5% | Alaska | 61.3% |
| Maryland | 76.3% | Hawaii | 70.5% | Vermont | 66.3% | Florida | 60.4% |
| Iowa | 75.7% | Virginia | 70.4% | United States | 66.1% | Arkansas | 60.2% |
| Minnesota | 75.4% | Massachusetts | 70.3% | Georgia | 65.7% | Mississippi | 60.2% |
| Wisconsin | 74.8% | Illinois | 70.0% | Washington | 65.7% | Arizona | 60.0% |
| Pennsylvania | 74.4% | Colorado | 68.7% | North Dakota | 65.5% | Texas | 58.8% |
| Rhode Island | 74.4% | Maine | 68.5% | Alabama | 65.4% | Oklahoma | 58.7% |
| Michigan | 73.5% | Kansas | 68.2% | Oregon | 65.1% | California | 58.1% |
| Indiana | 73.4% | Nevada | 67.5% | Tennessee | 64.5% | Louisiana | 56.9% |
| New Jersey | 73.3% | South Carolina | 67.2% | Wyoming | 64.4% | Montana | 56.7% |
| Delaware | 72.8% | Kentucky | 67.0% | Idaho | 63.8% | New Mexico | 51.7% |
| Ohio | 72.8% | Nebraska | 66.5% | New York | 62.9% | | |

Source: CPS Data Files (1999-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

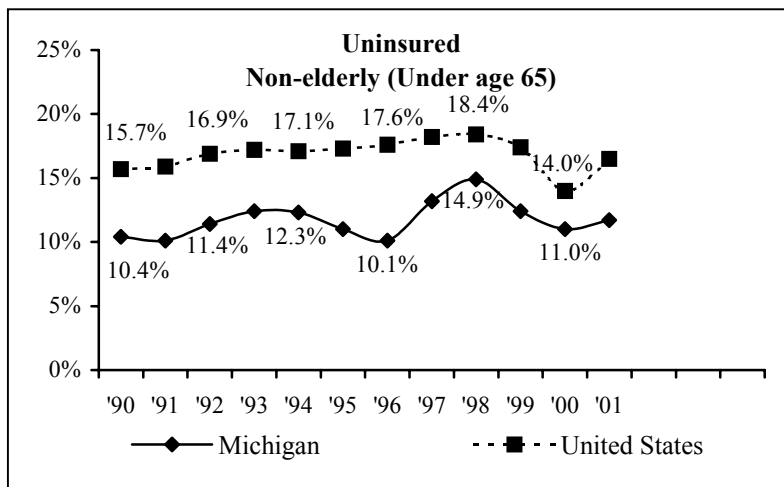


The proportion of people with individually purchased insurance ranges from 13.4 percent in South Dakota to 4.1 percent in West Virginia, based on a three-year average. Premiums for individually purchased insurance policies generally are more expensive than other group policies and have grown increasingly expensive, according to the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured. Individually purchased coverage represents a small percentage (5.5%) of health insurance coverage in Michigan.

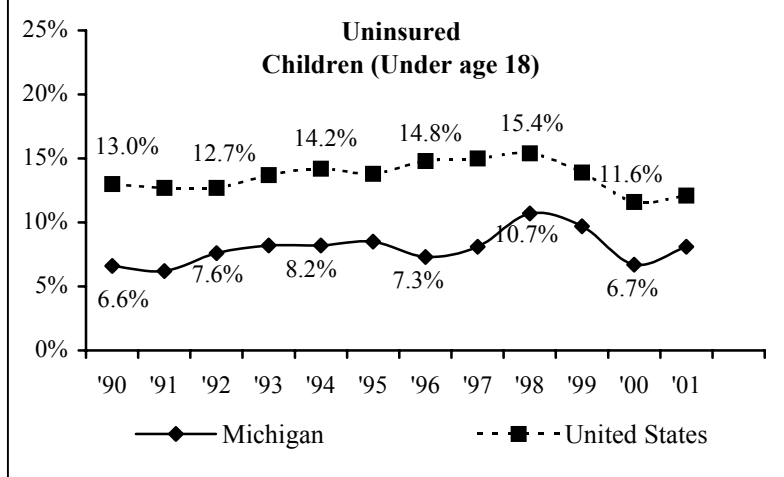
| Percent of Individually Purchased Coverage by State, 1999-2001 Non-elderly (Under age 65) | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|--------------|---------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| State | Percent | State | Percent | State | Percent | State | Percent |
| South Dakota | 13.4% | Arizona | 7.5% | Pennsylvania | 6.7% | Maryland | 5.7% |
| North Dakota | 12.1% | Wisconsin | 7.5% | Colorado | 6.6% | Massachusetts | 5.7% |
| Nebraska | 12.0% | Florida | 7.4% | United States | 6.6% | Ohio | 5.7% |
| Montana | 11.6% | Vermont | 7.4% | Georgia | 6.5% | Illinois | 5.6% |
| Iowa | 9.2% | Rhode Island | 7.3% | New Hampshire | 6.4% | Michigan | 5.5% |
| Kansas | 9.0% | California | 7.2% | North Carolina | 6.2% | New Mexico | 5.2% |
| Oregon | 8.7% | Maine | 7.1% | Hawaii | 6.1% | New York | 5.2% |
| Minnesota | 8.6% | Oklahoma | 7.1% | Utah | 6.1% | Alaska | 4.9% |
| Wyoming | 8.5% | Tennessee | 7.1% | Virginia | 6.0% | Kentucky | 4.6% |
| Missouri | 8.3% | Alabama | 6.9% | South Carolina | 5.9% | New Jersey | 4.6% |
| Idaho | 8.1% | Louisiana | 6.9% | Connecticut | 5.8% | Delaware | 4.5% |
| Arkansas | 8.0% | Mississippi | 6.9% | Nevada | 5.8% | West Virginia | 4.1% |
| Washington | 7.8% | Indiana | 6.8% | Texas | 5.8% | | |

Source: CPS Data Files (1999-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

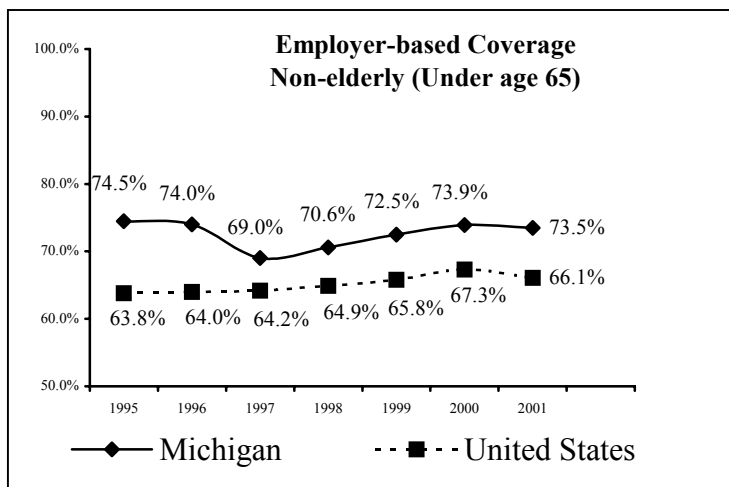
Michigan Trends



In 2001, the percent of the population without health insurance during the year rose in Michigan to 11.7 percent, up from 11.0 percent in 2000. This reflects a national trend. The proportion of residents without health insurance coverage in Michigan has been consistently lower than the national average since 1987, the first year when comparable data were made available.



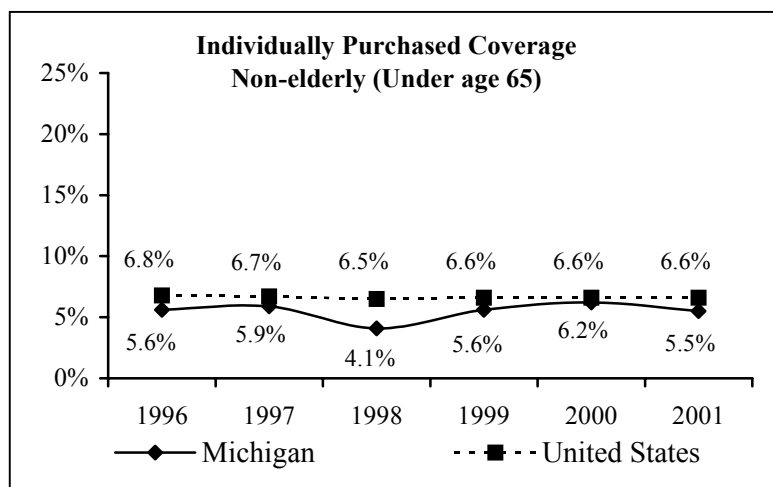
Children in Michigan continue to have a lower chance of being without health insurance than children nationally. Of Michigan's estimated 2.6 million children, 8.1 percent were without health insurance in 2001, down from 9.7 percent in 1999.



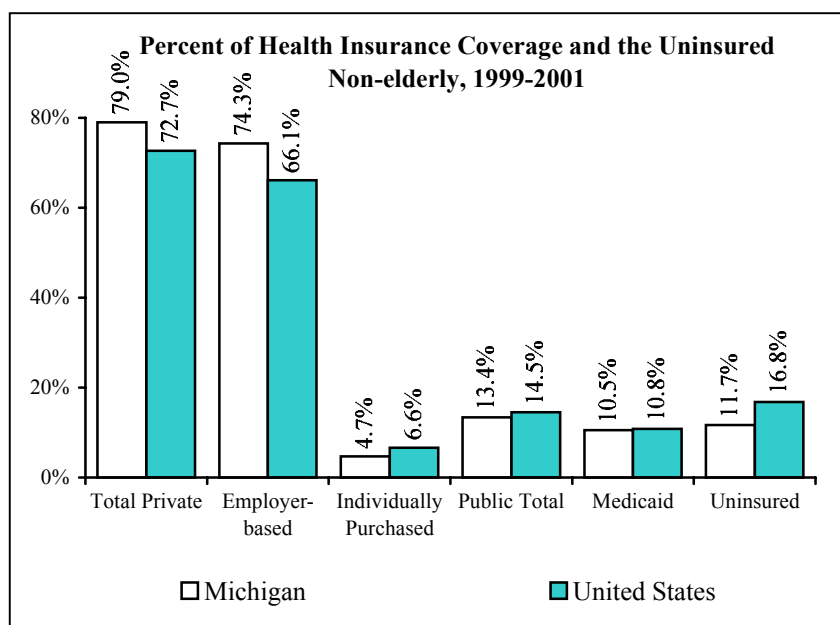
Private health insurance accounts for the majority of coverage available in Michigan (79 percent) and nationally (72.7 percent) in 2001. Employer-based coverage comprises the majority of this private coverage (73.5 percent in Michigan and 66.1 percent nationally).

Note: See Technical Notes for changes to the March CPS (survey redesign impacts employer-based coverage).

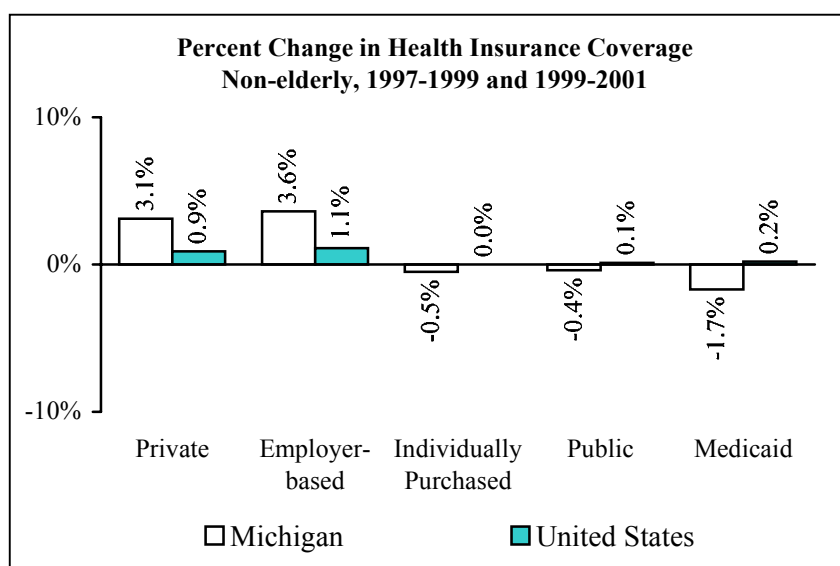
Source: CPS Data Files (1987-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.



Individually purchased health insurance makes up only a small percentage (5.5 percent) of coverage in Michigan. Due in part to strong employer-based coverage in Michigan, the state has historically lagged behind the nation and other states in individually purchased coverage. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation National Survey on the Uninsured 2000, the primary reasons that uninsured adults lacked health insurance coverage is due to coverage being too expensive (74 percent) and their job not offering coverage (48 percent).



Private health insurance makes up the majority of coverage in Michigan (79 percent) and the United States (72.7 percent), based on a three-year average. Private health insurance includes employer-based and individually purchased coverage. Employer-based health insurance in Michigan (74.3 percent) is above the national average (66.1 percent). Generally, other types of coverage in Michigan are slightly lower than the national average.

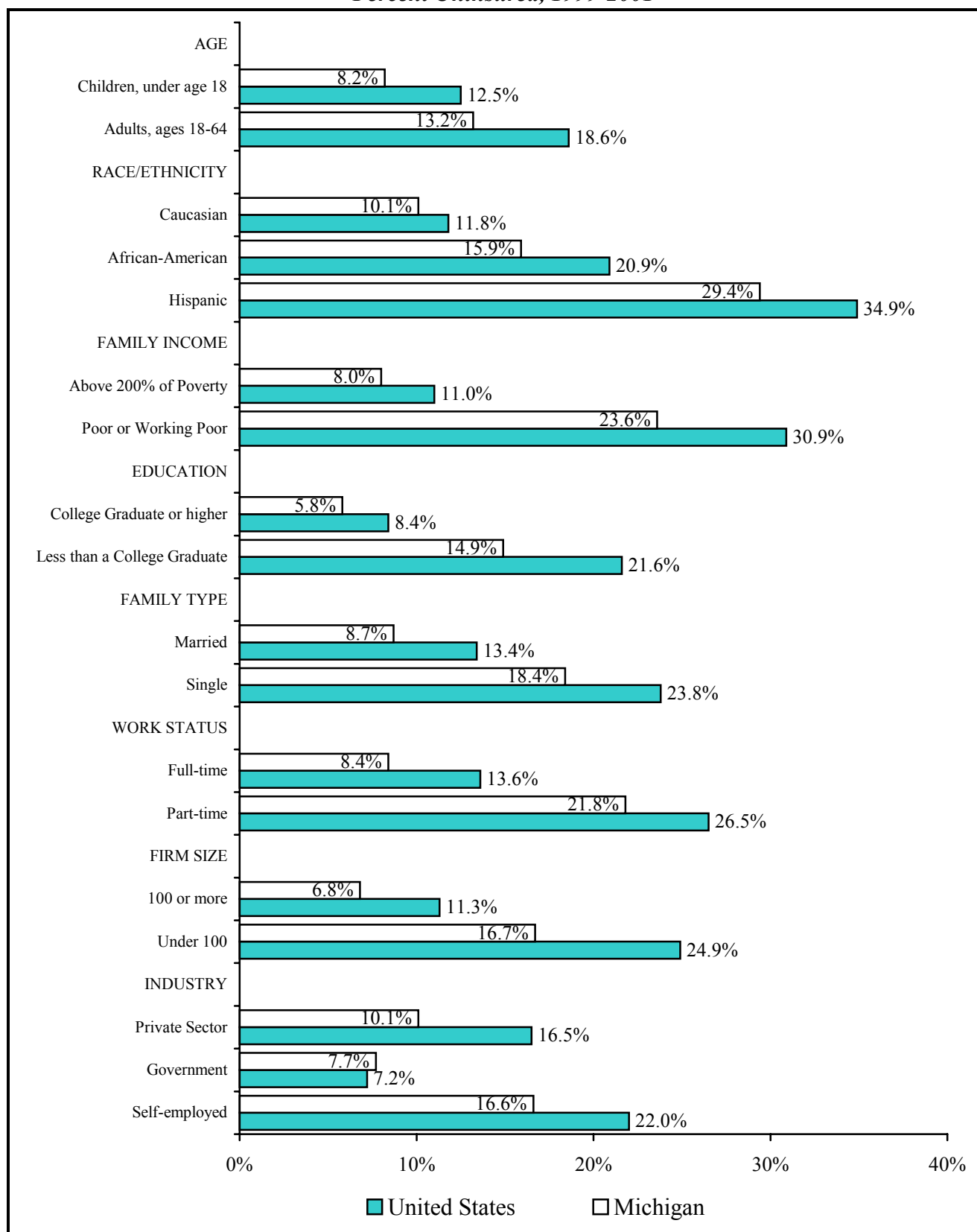


Private insurance coverage has increased in Michigan (3.1 percent) and nationally (.9 percent), based on a comparison of three-year averages. This increase has been primarily due to the increase in employer-based coverage. Other types of health coverage discussed in this report have decreased over the same time period.

Note: Totals will not equal 100 percent due to dual coverage of individuals.

Source: CPS Data Files (1987-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Profile of the Uninsured
Percent Uninsured, 1999-2001



Source: CPS Data Files (1999-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Quick Facts on the Uninsured in Michigan Non-elderly, 1999-2001

Quick Facts provide two ways of looking at the uninsured: the first bullet describes which groups in the population are more or less likely to be uninsured, while the second bullet highlights a group's proportion within the total uninsured population in Michigan.

By Age

- Adults (13.2 percent) are more likely to be uninsured than children (8.2 percent).
- Adults represent 78.9 percent of the uninsured while children represent 21.1 percent.

By Race and Ethnicity

- Hispanics (29.4 percent) are more likely to be uninsured than Caucasians (10.1 percent) and African-Americans (15.9 percent).
- Caucasians represent the majority (67.7 percent) of the uninsured while African-Americans represent 19.7 percent and other minorities 12.7 percent.

By Gender

- Adult males (13.9 percent) are more likely to be uninsured than adult females (12.6 percent).
- Adult males represent 52.0 percent of the uninsured while adult females represent 48.0 percent.

By Family Income

- Families with income below 200 percent of poverty (23.6 percent) are more likely to be uninsured than families with income at or above 200 percent (8.0 percent).
- Families with income at or above 200 percent of poverty represent 51.3 percent of the uninsured while families with income below 200 percent of poverty represent 48.7 percent.

By Family Income for Children

- Children in families with income below 200 percent of poverty (13.3 percent) are more likely to be uninsured than children in families with income at or above 200 percent of poverty (5.8 percent).
- Children in families with income below 200 percent of poverty represent 52.3 percent of the uninsured children while children in families with income at or above 200 percent represent 47.7 percent.

By Education

- Households where the family head has less than a college or professional school degree (14.9 percent) are more likely to be uninsured than household heads with a degree (5.8 percent).
- Households where the family head have less than a college or professional school degree represent 82.8 percent of the uninsured households while those with a degree represent 17.2 percent.

By Family Type

- Families headed by a single adult (18.4 percent) are more likely to be uninsured than families headed by a married couple (8.7 percent).
- Families with children represent 47.0 percent of the uninsured while families without children represent 52.9 percent.

By Location

- Urban residents (11.7 percent) are slightly less likely to be uninsured than rural residents (12.4 percent).
- Urban residents represent 87.9 percent of the uninsured while rural residents represent 12.1 percent.

By Work Status

- Part-time workers (21.8 percent) are more likely to be uninsured than full-time workers (9.1 percent).
- Full-time workers represent the majority (62.9 percent) of the uninsured workforce while part-time workers and seasonal workers represent 17.1 percent. Nonworkers represented 20% of the uninsured; this statistic is newly available for 1999-2001.

By Firm Size

- Employees at firms with less than 100 workers (16.7 percent) are more likely to be uninsured than those at firms with 100 or more workers (6.8 percent).
- Employees at firms with less than 100 workers represent 54.9 percent of the uninsured workforce while those at firms with 100 or more workers represent 45 percent.

By Industry

- Persons that are self-employed (16.6 percent) are more likely to be uninsured than those that are employed in the public sector (7.7 percent) or the private sector (10.1 percent).
- Persons employed in the private sector represent 62.2 percent of the uninsured workforce while those self-employed represent 11.5 percent, and those in the public sector 6.4 percent.

Source: CPS Data Files (1999-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Profile of the Uninsured by Age

How does Michigan compare with the U.S.?

Both children (8.2 percent) and adults (13.2 percent) in Michigan are less likely to be uninsured than children (12.5 percent) and adults (18.6 percent) nationally.

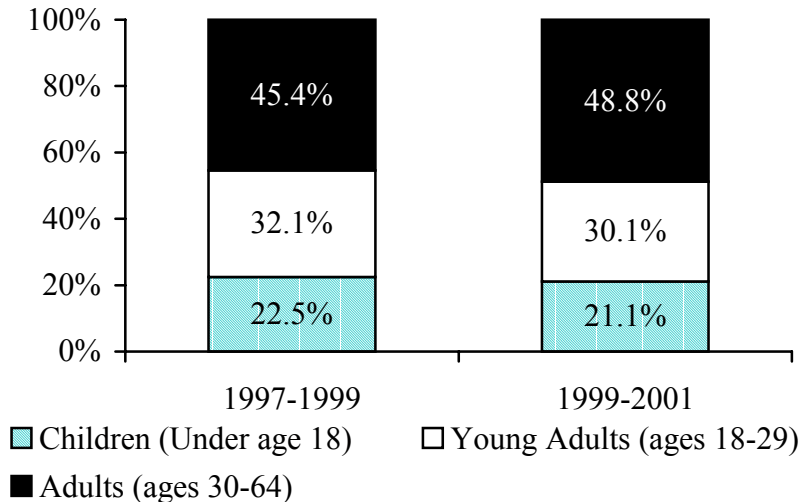
Who's at risk for being uninsured?

Adults are more likely to be uninsured than children in Michigan. Infants (12.6 percent) have the greatest risk among children for being uninsured. However, adults ages 21-24 (27.9 percent) and ages 25-29 (19.5 percent) are more likely to be without health insurance coverage than any other age group. In 2001, the risk of being uninsured for both children (8.2 percent) and adults (13.2 percent) declined in Michigan, down from 9.7 percent and 13.6 percent, respectively.

Who are the uninsured?

Adults represent 78.9 percent of the uninsured in Michigan and children represent 21.1 percent. The proportion of the uninsured that are children and young adults ages 18 to 29 declined slightly, while the proportion of the uninsured that are adults ages 30-64 increased, based on a comparison of three-year averages.

**Distribution of the Uninsured by Age
Michigan Residents**



| Percent Uninsured by Age | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Age Group | Michigan | | | | U.S. |
| | 2001 | 2000 | 1997-1999 | 1999-2001 | 1999-2001 |
| Infants | 5.6% | 13.5% | 13.3% | 12.6% | 14.1% |
| Ages 1-5 | 6.1% | 5.8% | 8.5% | 7.0% | 11.6% |
| Ages 6-12 | 7.9% | 6.3% | 9.7% | 8.1% | 12.1% |
| Ages 13-17 | 10.4% | 7.3% | 9.7% | 8.8% | 13.7% |
| Children (under age 18) | 8.1% | 6.7% | 9.6% | 8.2% | 12.5% |
| Ages 18-20 | 16.5% | 14.2% | 21.1% | 15.7% | 24.6% |
| Ages 21-24 | 27.2% | 27.3% | 30.5% | 27.9% | 32.1% |
| Ages 25-29 | 21.9% | 19.8% | 20.0% | 19.5% | 26.6% |
| Ages 30-44 | 11.7% | 12.6% | 13.8% | 12.4% | 17.3% |
| 45-54 | 9.3% | 7.8% | 10.3% | 9.1% | 12.9% |
| 55-64 | 9.0% | 8.9% | 10.7% | 9.1% | 13.7% |
| Adults (under age 65) | 13.2% | 12.9% | 15.3% | 13.2% | 18.6% |
| ALL Non-elderly | 11.7% | 11.1% | 13.5% | 11.7% | 16.8% |

Note: Comparisons in text are based on the current three-year average (1999-2001) unless otherwise noted.

Source: CPS Data Files (1994-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Profile of the Uninsured by Race and Ethnicity

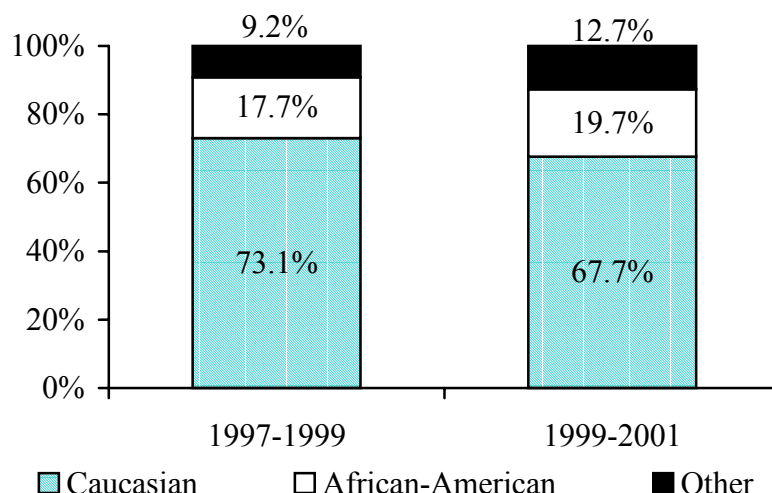
How does Michigan compare with the U.S.?

All racial and ethnic groups in Michigan are less likely to be uninsured than nationally.

Who's at risk for being uninsured?

Hispanics have the highest risk of being uninsured in Michigan (29.4 percent) and nationally (34.9 percent). African-Americans had the sharpest increase in the risk for being uninsured, up from 14.7 percent in 2000 to 18.4 percent in 2001.

**Distribution of the Uninsured by Race
Michigan Residents**



Who are the uninsured?

Caucasians represent over two-thirds (67.7 percent) of the uninsured in Michigan. This is in contrast to the national average where Caucasians account for slightly less than half (47.5 percent) of the uninsured. African-Americans represented 19.7 percent of the uninsured in Michigan and 16.1 percent of the uninsured nationally. Hispanic residents represented 8.3 percent of the uninsured in Michigan and 29.1 percent of the uninsured nationally. Michigan residents whose race is 'other' (defined as a combination of two or more races by the Census Bureau) represented 4.4 percent of the uninsured. Nationally, residents of other races accounted for 7.3 percent of the uninsured, based upon three-year averages.

| Percent Uninsured by Race/Ethnicity Non-elderly (under age 65) | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Race/ Ethnicity | Michigan | | | | U.S. |
| | 2001 | 2000 | 1997-1999 | 1999-2001 | 1999-2001 |
| Caucasian | 10.1% | 9.4% | 12.4% | 10.1% | 11.8% |
| African-American | 18.4% | 14.7% | 16.5% | 15.9% | 20.9% |
| Hispanic | 21.3% | 34.0% | 23.1% | 29.4% | 34.9% |
| Other | 11.5% | 12.2% | 17.8% | 13.5% | 21.8% |
| ALL | 11.7% | 11.0% | 13.5% | 11.7% | 16.8% |

Note: Comparisons in text are based on the current three-year average (1999-2001) unless otherwise noted.

Source: CPS Data Files (1997-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Profile of the Uninsured by Gender

How does Michigan compare with the U.S.?

Both adult males and females (13.9 percent and 12.6 percent, respectively) in Michigan are less likely to be uninsured than adult males and females (20.1 percent and 17.2 percent, respectively) nationally.

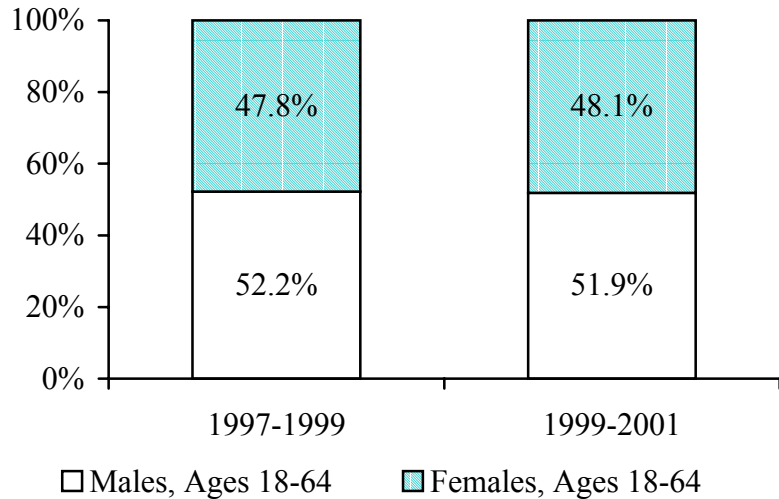
Who's at risk for being uninsured?

Adult women (12.6 percent) run a slightly lower risk than men (13.9 percent) for being without health insurance coverage in Michigan, and nationally. The slight difference in rates may be due in part to state and federal assistance programs that are more likely to be used by single-parent families and pregnant women. In addition, both males (14 percent) and females (12.3 percent) in Michigan had increases in the risk of being uninsured in 2001, up from 13.7 percent and 12.1 percent, respectively, in 2000.

Who are the uninsured?

Men represent more than half (51.9 percent) of the uninsured adults in Michigan, and women represent 48.1 percent of uninsured adults in Michigan.

**Distribution of the Uninsured by Gender
Michigan Residents**



| Percent Uninsured by Gender Adults, Ages 18-64 | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gender | Michigan | | | | U.S. |
| | 2001 | 2000 | 1997-1999 | 1999-2001 | 1999-2001 |
| Males, Ages 18-64 | 14.0% | 13.7% | 16.1% | 13.9% | 20.1% |
| Females, Ages 18-64 | 12.3% | 12.1% | 14.5% | 12.6% | 17.2% |
| ALL ADULTS | 13.2% | 12.9% | 15.3% | 13.2% | 18.6% |

Note: Comparisons in text are based on the current three-year average (1999-2001) unless otherwise noted.

Source: CPS Data Files (1997-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Profile of the Uninsured by Family Income

How does Michigan compare with the U.S.?

All family income groups in Michigan are less likely to be uninsured than families with similar income nationally.

Who's at risk for being uninsured?

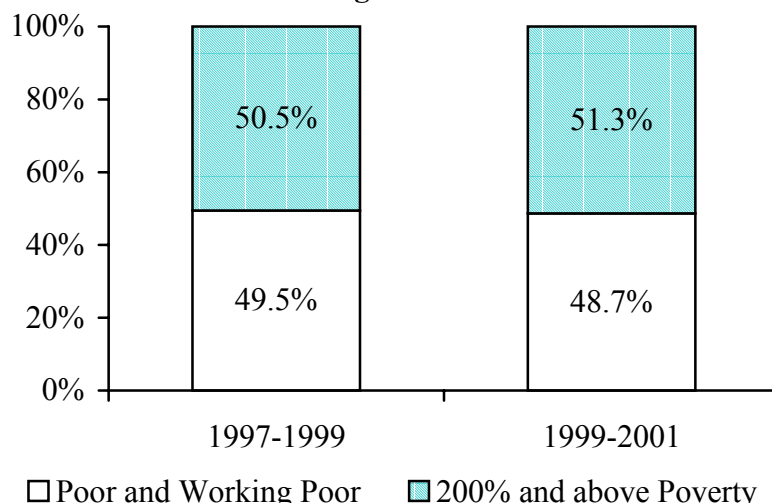
The poor and working poor are about three times more likely to be uninsured than those with incomes above 200 percent of poverty. Families with incomes under 100 percent of poverty are slightly more likely (26.6 percent) to be uninsured than their counterparts at 100 to 149 percent of poverty (25.3 percent).

Who are the uninsured?

The distribution of the uninsured is about equal between the poor and working poor (48.7 percent) and families with incomes above 200 percent of poverty (51.3 percent).

The U.S. Census Bureau defines the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) by using a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine income groupings for families. If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then every individual in that family is considered poor. Families with incomes greater than the poverty level but less than 125 percent of the poverty level are considered near poor. The working poor are those with family incomes between 125 and 200 of the FPL. In 2001, the average poverty threshold for a family of three with one child was \$14,630.

**Distribution of the Uninsured by Family Income
Michigan Residents**



| Percent Uninsured by Family Income Non-elderly (under age 65) | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Family Income as a Percent of Poverty | Michigan | | | | U.S. |
| | 2001 | 2000 | 1997-1999 | 1999-2001 | 1999-2001 |
| 0 - 99% | 31.2% | 25.2% | 23.5% | 26.6% | 35.4% |
| 100 - 149% | 21.9% | 26.2% | 29.1% | 25.3% | 31.0% |
| 150 - 199% | 19.3% | 15.4% | 26.4% | 17.5% | 25.8% |
| 200 - 399% | 10.7% | 12.0% | 12.3% | 11.6% | 15.6% |
| ≥ 400% | 4.9% | 4.4% | 6.6% | 5.4% | 7.3% |
| ALL | 11.7% | 11.0% | 13.5% | 11.7% | 16.8% |

Note: Comparisons in text are based on the current three-year average (1999-2001) unless otherwise noted.

Source: CPS Data Files (1999-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Profile of the Uninsured by Family Income – Children less than 18

How does Michigan compare with the U.S.?

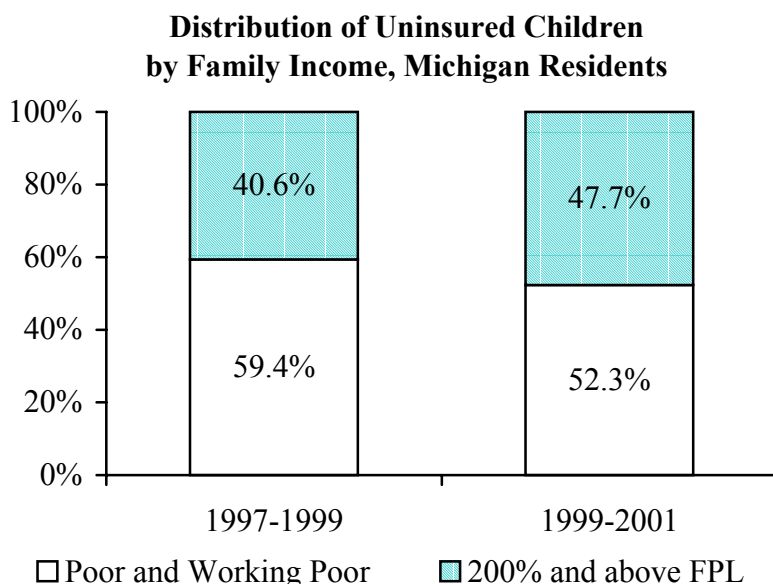
Children in Michigan (8.2 percent) from all family income groups are less likely to be uninsured than children nationally (12.5 percent).

Who's at risk for being uninsured?

Children in families with income below 200 percent of poverty (13.3 percent) have the greatest risk of being uninsured in Michigan. Yet, these children are at less risk for being without health insurance coverage than the same children (20.5 percent) nationally.

Who are the uninsured?

Unlike the overall population where the poor and working poor represent less than half (48.7 percent) of the uninsured, children from these families account for more than half (52.3 percent) of the uninsured children in Michigan. Children from poor and working poor families represent about one out of every three children in Michigan while accounting for more than one out of every two uninsured. Many of the children who have health insurance receive some type of public coverage; this was 41.8 percent in 2001.



| Percent of Children Uninsured by Family Income Children (under age 18) | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Family Income as a Percent of Poverty | Michigan | | | | U.S. |
| | 2001 | 2000 | 1997-1999 | 1999-2001 | 1999-2001 |
| 0 - 99% | 20.3% | 12.7% | 12.6% | 14.5% | 23.0% |
| 100 – 149% | 10.8% | 9.6% | 18.5% | 14.9% | 20.4% |
| 150 – 199% | 9.7% | 10.8% | 20.6% | 9.9% | 16.6% |
| 200 – 399% | 7.1% | 7.8% | 7.2% | 8.0% | 9.9% |
| ≥ 400% | 2.5% | 1.9% | 4.5% | 3.7% | 4.6% |
| ALL CHILDREN | 8.1% | 6.7% | 9.6% | 8.2% | 12.5% |

Notes: Family income is represented as a percentage of the federal poverty level (see previous page for definition). Comparisons in text are based on the current three-year average (1999-2001) unless otherwise noted.

Source: CPS Data Files (1994-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Profile of the Uninsured by Education

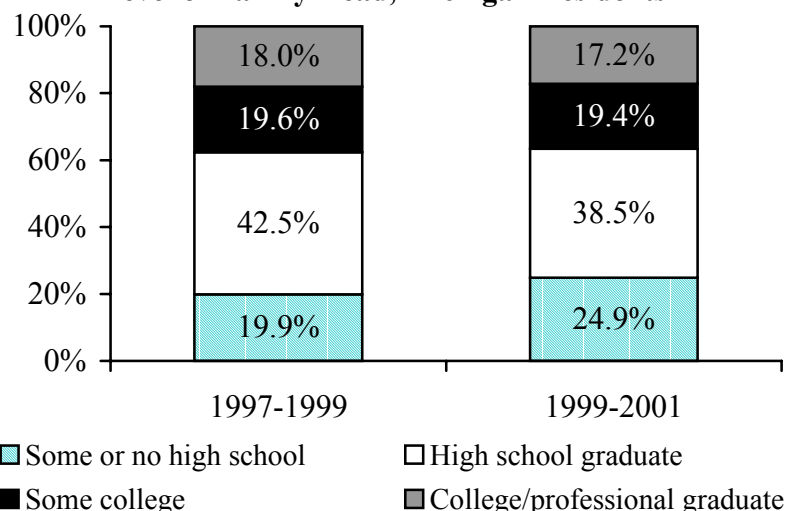
How does Michigan compare with the U.S.?

Persons at all levels of educational attainment in Michigan are less likely to be at risk of being uninsured than those nationally.

Who's at risk for being uninsured?

The likelihood of being uninsured decreases with higher educational attainment. Persons that did not graduate from high school have the greatest risk of being uninsured (27.1 percent). This risk has increased from 23.5 percent, based upon three-year averages. College graduates experienced a decline in the risk of being without health insurance coverage, from 7.6 percent to 5.8 percent.

**Distribution of the Uninsured by Education
Level of Family Head, Michigan Residents**



Who are the uninsured?

Adults with less than a college or professional degree represent 82.8 percent of the uninsured in Michigan, while post-high school graduates represent 17.2 percent. High school graduates (38.5 percent) represent the largest proportion of those uninsured.

| Percent Uninsured by Education Non-elderly (under age 65) | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Education Level of Family Head | Michigan | | | | U.S. |
| | 2001 | 2000 | 1997-1999 | 1999-2001 | 1999-2001 |
| No High School | 29.0% | 30.7% | 24.4% | 31.2% | 42.1% |
| Some High School | 25.6% | 24.1% | 23.2% | 25.8% | 31.8% |
| High School Graduate | 13.1% | 13.8% | 16.0% | 13.4% | 18.7% |
| Some College | 10.6% | 10.7% | 12.8% | 11.0% | 14.9% |
| Associate Degree | 10.1% | 3.7% | 9.1% | 6.7% | 11.3% |
| Bachelor's Degree | 7.7% | 4.8% | 7.4% | 6.4% | 8.6% |
| Master's Degree | 1.2% | 1.8% | 6.5% | 4.2% | 5.4% |
| Professional School | 0.0% | 1.5% | 10.0% | 4.3% | 6.4% |
| Doctorate Degree | 2.1% | 8.4% | 1.8% | 4.2% | 6.1% |
| ALL | 11.7% | 11.0% | 13.5% | 11.7% | 16.8% |

Note: Comparisons in text are based on the current three-year average (1999-2001) unless otherwise noted.

Source: CPS Data Files (1994-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Profile of the Uninsured by Family Type

How does Michigan compare with the U.S.?

Both married couples (8.7 percent) and singles (18.4 percent) in Michigan are less likely to be without health insurance coverage than those married (13.4 percent) and single (23.8 percent) nationally.

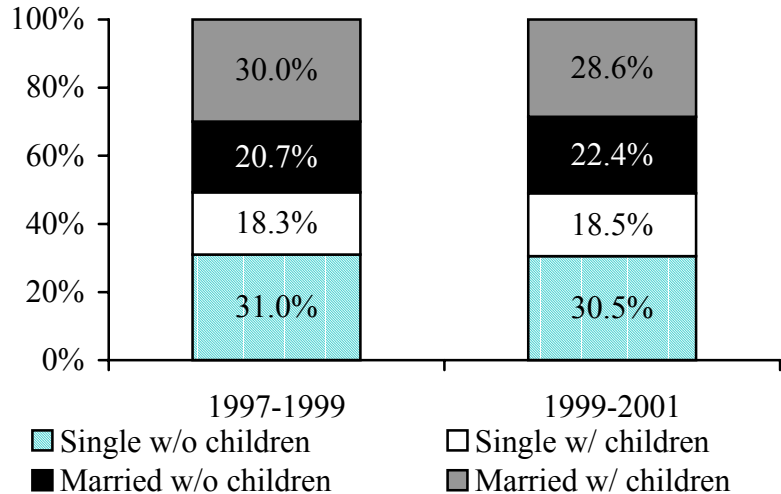
Who's at risk for being uninsured?

Single adults without children have the highest risk for being uninsured (19.0 percent). This may be, in part, because single adults without children are more likely to be young and just entering the workforce in professions less likely to offer employer-based coverage. Moreover, single persons, with or without children, are about two times more likely to lack health insurance than married persons in Michigan. In 2001, the uninsured rate for singles was 20 percent while married couples had a rate of 7.7 percent. Often, married people can be covered through their spouse's insurance.

Who are the uninsured?

Similar to the national trend, nearly two-thirds (58.9 percent) of Michigan residents live in families with children while they comprise just under half (47.1 percent) of the uninsured. Single people without children represent 18.9 percent of the adult population but account for almost a third (30.5 percent) of the uninsured in Michigan.

**Distribution of the Uninsured by Family Type
Michigan Residents**



| Percent Uninsured by Family Type Non-elderly (under age 65) | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Family Type | Michigan | | | | U.S. |
| | 2001 | 2000 | 1997-1999 | 1999-2001 | 1999-2001 |
| Married without Children | 11.2% | 11.5% | 13.2% | 11.8% | 15.8% |
| Married with Children | 5.8% | 7.0% | 8.8% | 7.2% | 12.2% |
| Single without Children | 20.7% | 17.5% | 22.8% | 19.0% | 26.2% |
| Single with Children | 18.8% | 15.9% | 17.1% | 17.6% | 20.3% |
| ALL | 11.7% | 11.0% | 13.5% | 11.7% | 16.8% |

Note: Comparisons in text are based on the current three-year average (1999-2001) unless otherwise noted.

Source: CPS Data Files (1997-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Profile of the Uninsured by Location

How does Michigan compare with the U.S.?

Both urban (11.7 percent) and rural (12.4 percent) residents in Michigan have lower uninsured rates than urban (16.8 percent) and rural (16.6 percent) residents nationally.

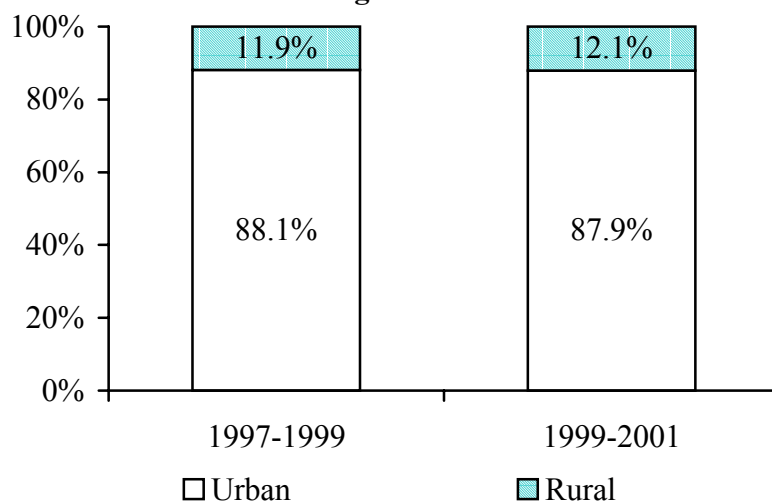
Who's at risk for being uninsured?

Residents in rural Michigan (12.4 percent) have a slightly greater risk for being without health insurance coverage than urban residents (11.7 percent), based on a comparison of 3-year averages. In 2001, both urban (11.4 percent) and rural (13.8 percent) residents experienced increases in the uninsured rate, up from 11.0 percent and 11.4 percent respectively in 2000.

Who are the uninsured?

Almost nine out of every 10 residents without health insurance coverage in Michigan live in an urban area. The terms urban and rural refer to counties either located within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (i.e., urban) or counties outside an MSA, (i.e., rural). Out of Michigan's 83 counties, 25 are defined as urban and 58 as rural. According to the Census Bureau, approximately 88.5 percent of the non-elderly population in Michigan lives in an urban area.

**Distribution of the Uninsured by Location
Michigan Residents**



| Percent Uninsured by Location Non-elderly (under age 65) | | | | | |
|---|----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Location | Michigan | | | | U.S. |
| | 2001 | 2000 | 1997-1999 | 1999-2001 | 1999-2001 |
| Urban | 11.4% | 11.0% | 13.5% | 11.7% | 16.8% |
| Rural | 13.8% | 11.4% | 13.4% | 12.4% | 16.6% |
| ALL | 11.7% | 11.0% | 13.5% | 11.7% | 16.8% |

Note: Comparisons in text are based on the current three-year average (1999-2001) unless otherwise noted.

Source: CPS Data Files (1997-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Profile of the Uninsured by Work Status - Workers Ages 18-64

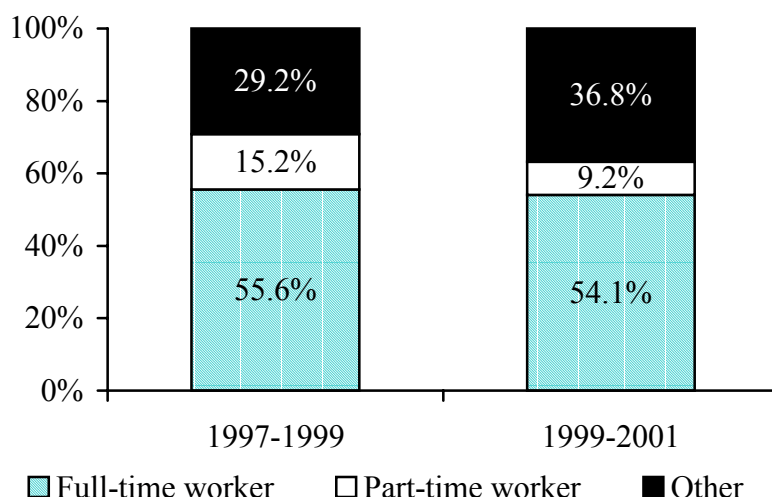
How does Michigan compare with the U.S.?

Workers in Michigan are less likely to be uninsured (11.7 percent) than workers nationally (16.8 percent).

Who's at risk for being uninsured?

Part-year workers are slightly more likely (21.9 percent) to be uninsured than their part-time full-year counterparts in Michigan (21.8 percent). Nationally, full-year workers with some unemployment (27.1 percent) were slightly more at risk of being uninsured than part-year workers (27.0 percent). On average, full-time workers (8.4 percent) in Michigan are less likely to be uninsured than full-time workers (13.6 percent) nationally.

**Distribution of the Uninsured by Work Status
Michigan Residents**



Who are the uninsured?

Approximately 90.1 percent of adults were employed either full-time or part-time in Michigan. Of the adult workers, 80.9 percent are employed full-time and these workers represent more than half (54.1 percent) of the uninsured.

Nationally, 86.3 percent of adults were employed, 81.7 percent of whom were employed full-time. These workers represent more than two-thirds (70.3 percent) of the uninsured.

| Percent Uninsured by Work Status Workers, Ages 18-64 | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Work Status | Michigan | | | | U.S. |
| | 2001 | 2000 | 1997-1999 | 1999-2001 | 1999-2001 |
| Full-Time, Full-Year Worker | 8.0% | 8.3% | 11.5% | 8.4% | 13.6% |
| Part-Time, Full-Year Worker | 24.2% | 19.5% | 18.2% | 21.8% | 26.5% |
| Full-Year, Some Unemployment | 17.4% | 14.6% | 28.9% | 18.6% | 27.1% |
| Part-Year Worker | 16.0% | 19.6% | 20.1% | 21.9% | 27.0% |
| ALL WORKERS | 11.7% | 11.0% | 14.5% | 11.7% | 16.8% |

Note: Comparisons in text are based on the current three-year average (1999-2001) unless otherwise noted.

Source: CPS Data Files (1997-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Profile of the Uninsured

by Firm Size - Workers Ages 18-64

How does Michigan compare with the U.S.?

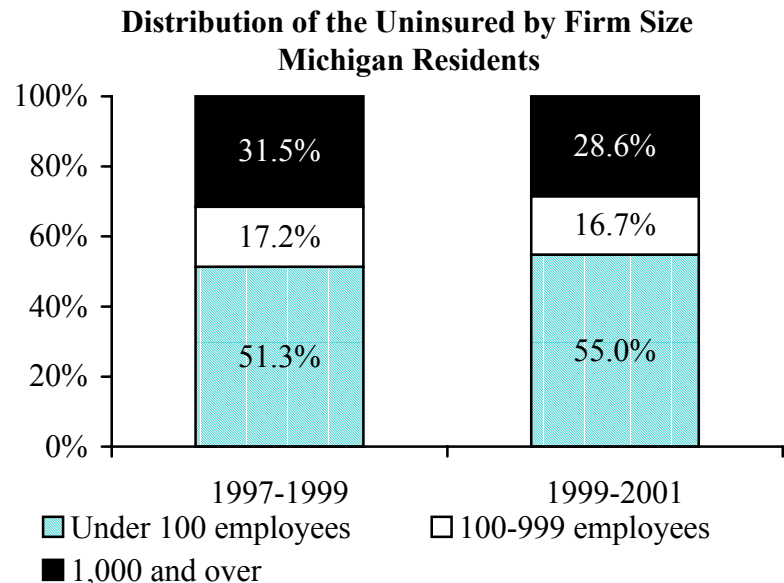
Employees of private sector firms in Michigan are less likely to be uninsured (10.1 percent) than employees nationally (16.5 percent). This is due in part to the availability of employer-based coverage in Michigan. Among the self-employed, the rates of being uninsured are 16.6 percent in Michigan and 22.0 percent nationally.

Who's at risk for being uninsured?

The likelihood of being uninsured, both in Michigan and nationally, decreases with the increase in firm size based on three-year averages. Employees at firms with less than 10 workers (20.8 percent) and 10-24 workers (19.8 percent) have the greatest risk for being uninsured in Michigan. In 2001, those that worked in a firm with less than 10 employees experienced the sharpest decline in the uninsured rate (15.6 percent), down from 21.7 percent in 2000.

Who are the uninsured?

Employees at firms with fewer than 100 employees represent more than half (55 percent) of the uninsured while making up only 33.2 percent of the private sector workforce. The private sector represents 62.2 percent of the uninsured while the public sector represents 6.4 percent and the self-employed 11.4 percent. Nonworkers represent 20% of the uninsured; this statistic was newly available for the 1999-2001 time period.



| Percent Uninsured by Firm Size Workers, Ages 18-64 | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Firm Size of Family Head Employer | Michigan | | | | U.S. |
| | 2001 | 2000 | 1997-1999 | 1999-2001 | 1999-2001 |
| Self-Employed | 17.1% | 17.3% | 24.4% | 16.6% | 22.0% |
| Public Sector | 7.3% | 4.7% | 7.3% | 7.7% | 7.2% |
| Private Sector | 9.5% | 9.5% | 14.6% | 10.1% | 16.5% |
| Under 10 | 15.6% | 21.7% | 26.6% | 20.8% | 31.7% |
| 10 - 24 | 18.6% | 24.2% | 21.6% | 19.8% | 25.6% |
| 25 - 99 | 13.8% | 9.4% | 14.3% | 12.1% | 19.0% |
| 100 - 499 | 11.0% | 6.3% | 12.0% | 8.6% | 13.4% |
| 500 - 999 | 5.2% | 7.8% | 11.1% | 6.1% | 12.3% |
| 1,000 or over | 5.0% | 5.9% | 11.1% | 6.3% | 10.3% |
| ALL WORKERS | 11.7% | 11.0% | 14.5% | 11.7% | 16.8% |

Note: Comparisons in text are based on the current three-year average (1999-2001) unless otherwise noted.

Source: CPS Data Files (1997-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Profile of the Uninsured by Industry - Workers Ages 18-64

How does Michigan compare with the U.S.?

Workers in most industry categories in Michigan have lower rates of being uninsured than workers nationally. Only employees that work in government (7.7 percent) have uninsured rates higher than the national rate (7.2 percent).

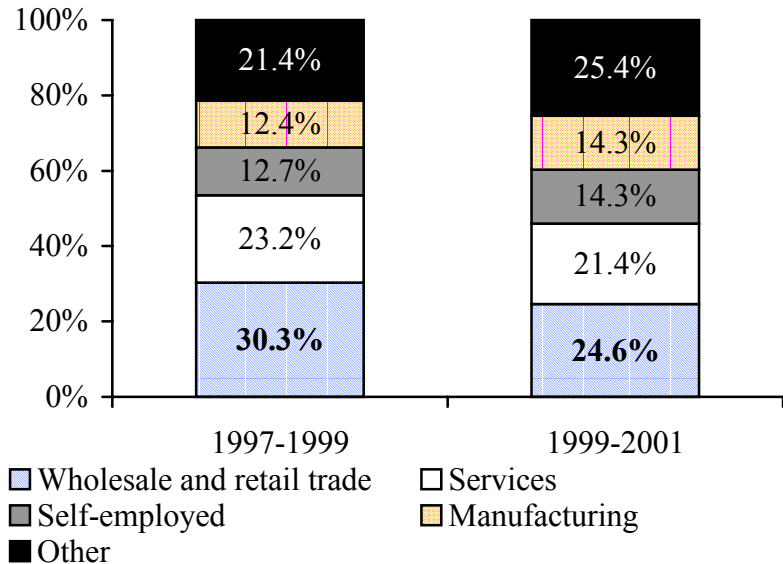
Who's at risk for being uninsured?

Persons who work in wholesale/retail trade (26.2 percent) or in agriculture and mining (21.7 percent) are the most likely to be without health insurance coverage in Michigan. However, these two industries represent only 14.4 percent and 1.0 percent of the workforce, respectively. The risk of being uninsured increased in Michigan between 2000 and 2001 for the following industries: government (4.7 percent to 7.3 percent), manufacturing (5.1 percent to 5.2 percent), wholesale/retail trade (21.5 percent to 25.3 percent), finance, insurance and real estate (3.6 percent to 9.2 percent), and services (11.6 percent to 11.8 percent).

Who are the uninsured?

The largest workforce industries in Michigan were manufacturing with 29.1 percent of the workforce, services with 19.7 percent, and wholesale and retail trade with 16.0 percent. These industries represent 14.3 percent, 21.4 percent and 24.6 percent of the uninsured, respectively.

**Distribution of the Uninsured by Industry
Michigan Residents**



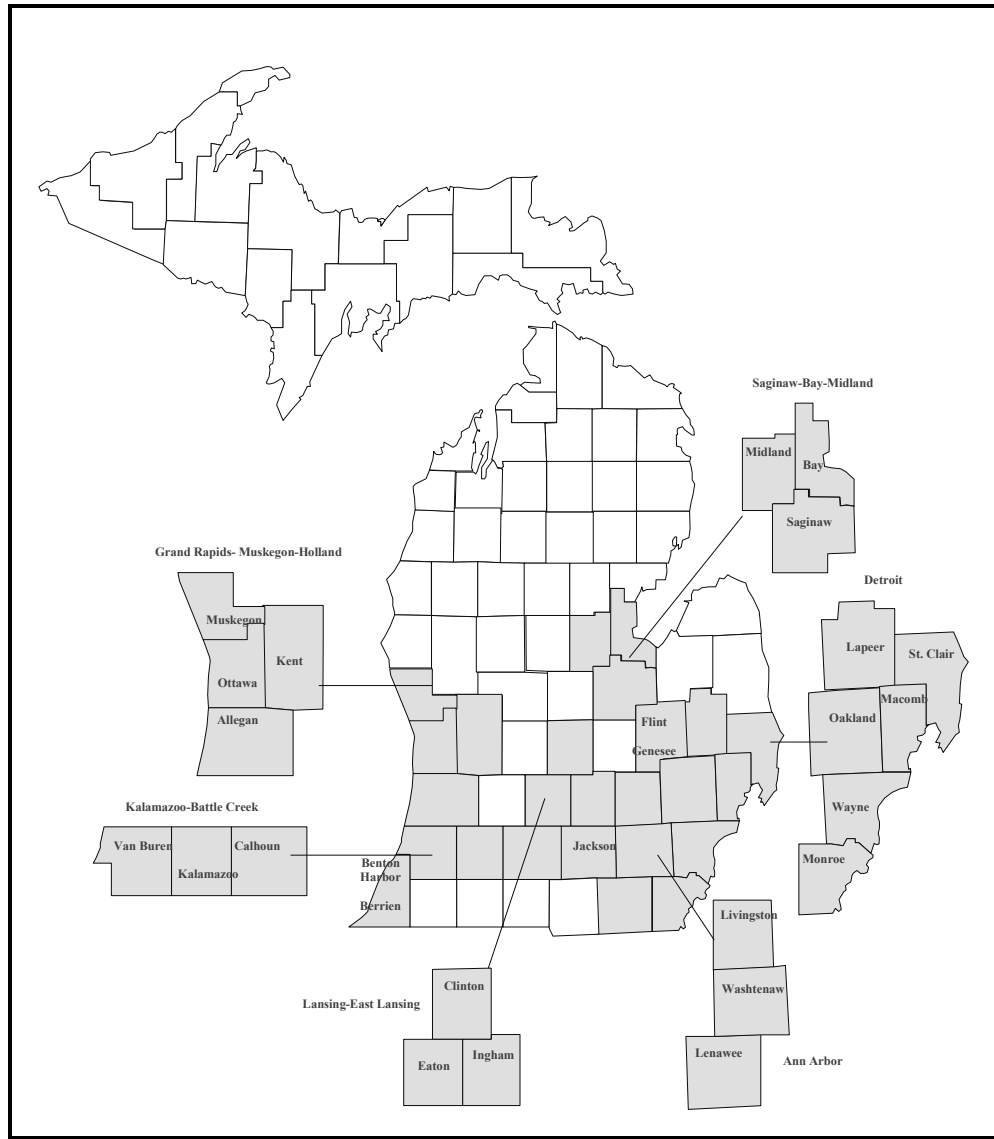
| Percent Uninsured by Industry Workers, Ages 18-64 | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Industry | Michigan | | | | U.S. |
| | 2001 | 2000 | 1997-1999 | 1999-2001 | 1999-2001 |
| Self-Employed | 17.1% | 17.3% | 24.4% | 16.6% | 22.0% |
| Government | 7.3% | 4.7% | 7.3% | 7.7% | 7.2% |
| Agriculture/Mining | 13.4% | 15.8% | 25.2% | 21.7% | 30.4% |
| Construction | 12.4% | 19.1% | 22.4% | 16.5% | 26.6% |
| Manufacturing | 5.2% | 5.1% | 7.8% | 5.1% | 10.7% |
| Trans., Communications, & Utilities | 3.3% | 9.0% | 9.8% | 7.6% | 12.1% |
| Wholesale-Retail Trade | 25.3% | 21.5% | 21.5% | 26.2% | 36.7% |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 9.2% | 3.6% | 11.8% | 8.4% | 9.4% |
| Services | 11.8% | 11.6% | 14.7% | 11.3% | 16.3% |
| ALL WORKERS | 11.7% | 11.0% | 14.5% | 11.7% | 16.8% |

Note: Comparisons in text are based on the current three-year average (1999-2001) unless otherwise noted.

Source: CPS Data Files (1997-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

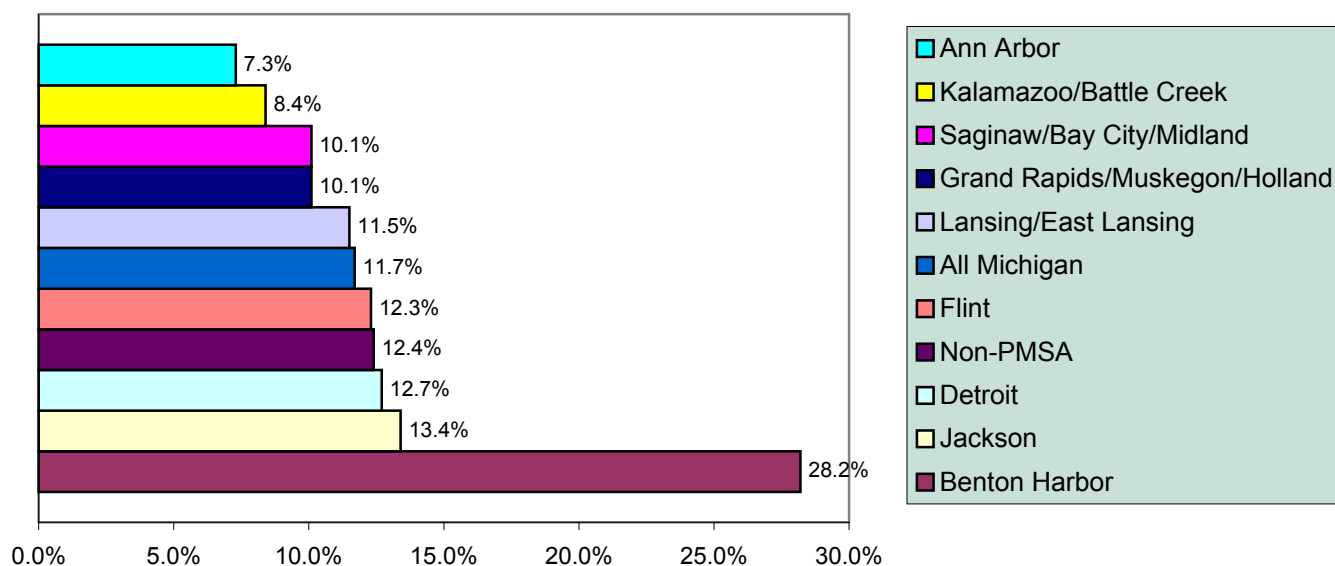
Metropolitan Areas in Michigan

Metropolitan areas have a core area containing a large population center, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Metropolitan areas include metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs), and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs).



Michigan's population is mostly urban and concentrated in cities in the southern Lower Peninsula. Detroit is the state's largest metropolitan area, with a population of 4,441,551, based on the current three-year average (1999-2001). Other major metropolitan areas include Ann Arbor (population 578,736), Benton Harbor (population 162,453), Flint (population 436,141), Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland (population 1,088,514), Jackson (population 158,422), Kalamazoo-Battle Creek (population 452,851), Lansing-East Lansing (population 447,728), and Saginaw-Bay City-Midland (population 403,070). The nine primary metropolitan statistical areas account for approximately 88.5 percent of the state's non-elderly population, according to the Census Bureau.

Percent Uninsured by Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA) Non-elderly Michigan Residents



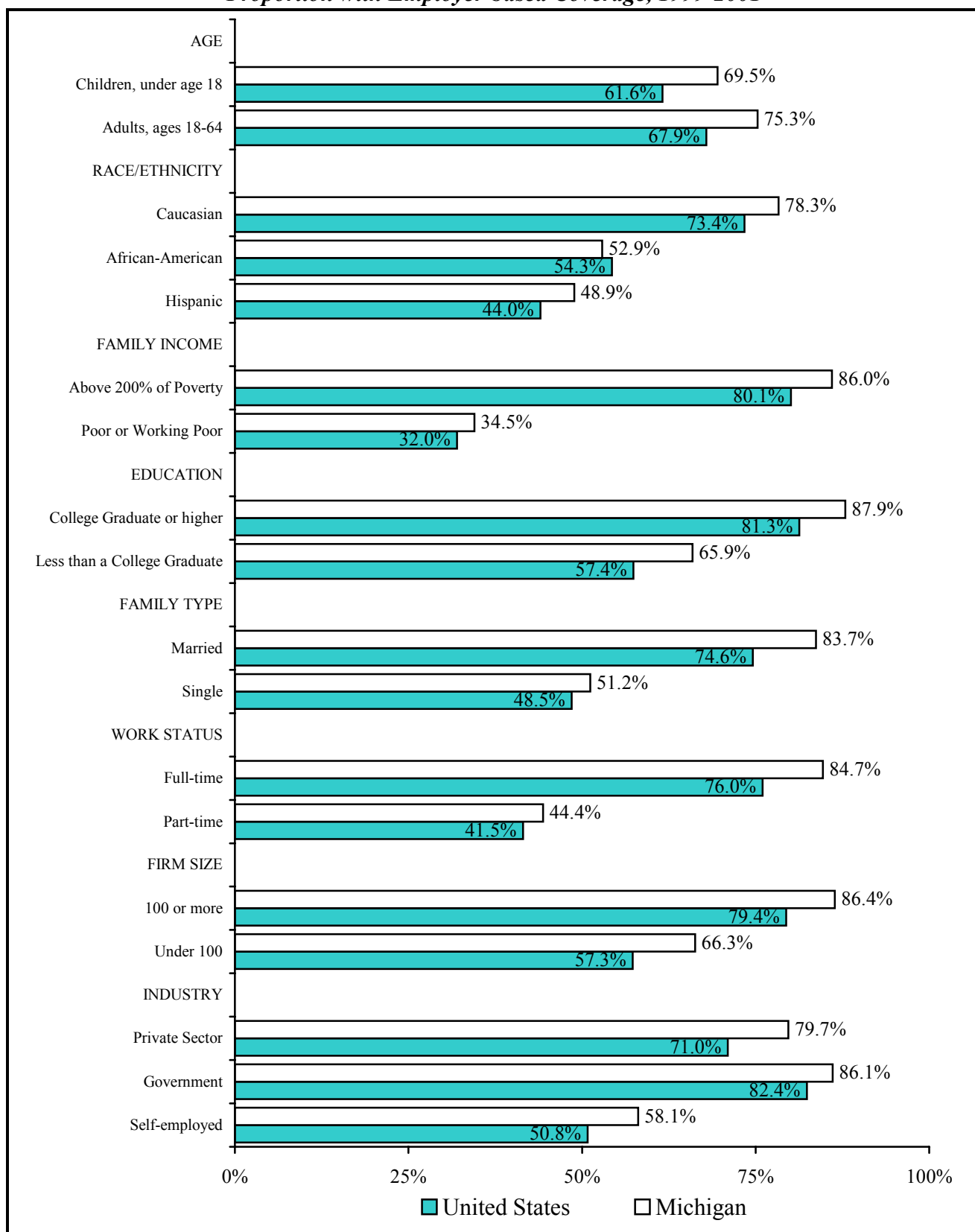
The population in Michigan residing in a primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA) represents approximately 87.9 percent of the uninsured, 89.0 percent of employer-based coverage, and 87.0 percent of individually purchased coverage. The proportion of the uninsured in the combined metropolitan areas decreased from 13.5 percent to 11.7 percent, while decreasing in non-metropolitan areas from 13.4 percent to 12.4 percent, based on a comparison of three-year averages.

| Percent Uninsured and Select Health Insurance Coverage by Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA) Non-elderly (under age 65) | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area | Uninsured | | Employer-based Coverage | | Individually Purchased Coverage | |
| | 1997-1999 | 1999-2001 | 1997-1999 | 1999-2001 | 1997-1999 | 1999-2001 |
| Ann Arbor | 10.1% | 7.3% | 77.6% | 79.2% | 7.0% | 7.4% |
| Benton Harbor | 18.7% | 28.2% | 66.2% | 51.8% | 5.6% | 8.2% |
| Detroit | 13.4% | 12.7% | 70.5% | 72.2% | 4.4% | 5.5% |
| Flint | 13.2% | 12.3% | 62.3% | 70.1% | 8.1% | 6.8% |
| Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland | 14.3% | 10.1% | 75.8% | 81.0% | 4.7% | 4.2% |
| Jackson | 15.0% | 13.4% | 69.2% | 77.7% | 4.6% | 2.1% |
| Kalamazoo-Battle Creek | 16.6% | 8.4% | 65.9% | 76.1% | 9.1% | 5.3% |
| Lansing-East Lansing | 14.7% | 11.5% | 66.2% | 68.8% | 4.7% | 6.4% |
| Saginaw-Bay City-Midland | 11.7% | 10.1% | 67.7% | 71.1% | 7.0% | 5.5% |
| Non-PMSA | 13.4% | 12.4% | 70.9% | 70.5% | 5.7% | 6.2% |
| ALL MICHIGAN | 13.5% | 11.7% | 70.7% | 73.5% | 5.2% | 5.5% |

Note: Comparisons in text are based on the current three-year average (1999-2001) unless otherwise noted.

Source: CPS Data Files (1997-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Profile of Employer-based Coverage
Proportion with Employer-based Coverage, 1999-2001



Source: CPS Data Files (1999-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Quick Facts on Employer-based Coverage in Michigan Non-elderly, 1999-2001

Quick Facts provide two ways of looking at employer-based coverage: the first bullet describes which groups in the population are more or less likely to have coverage, while the second bullet highlights a group's proportion of the total employer-based coverage in Michigan.

By Age

- Adults ages 30-64 (79.3 percent) are more likely to have employer-based coverage than young adults ages 18-29 (62.3 percent). As for children, infants (57.9 percent) are the least likely to have coverage.
- Adults ages 30-64 represent over half (57.3 percent) of the population with employer-based coverage while young adults ages 18-29 represent 14.3 percent and children 28.4 percent.

By Race and Ethnicity

- Caucasians (78.3 percent) are more likely to have employer-based coverage than African-Americans (52.9 percent) and Hispanics (48.9 percent). All other minorities (82.5 percent) have rates similar to Caucasians for employer-based coverage.
- Caucasians represent 83.5 percent of the population with employer-based coverage while African-Americans represent 10.4 percent and other minorities 6.1 percent.

By Gender

- Adult males (75.7 percent) are more likely to have employer-based coverage than adult females (74.8 percent).
- Adult males represent 51.9 percent of adults with employer-based coverage while adult females represent 48.1 percent.
- Both adult males and females (75.7 percent and 74.8 percent, respectively) in Michigan are more likely to have employer-based coverage than adults nationally (68.3 and 67.7 percent, respectively).

By Family Income

- Families with incomes at or above 200 percent of poverty (86.0 percent) are more likely to have employer-based coverage than families with incomes below 200 percent of poverty (34.5 percent).
- Families with incomes above 200 percent of poverty represent 88.6 percent of families with employer-based coverage while families with incomes below 200 percent of poverty represent 11.4 percent.

By Family Income for Children

- Children in families with incomes at or above 200 percent of poverty (87.0 percent) are more likely to have employer-based coverage than children in families with incomes below 200 percent of poverty (33.0 percent).
- Children in families with income at or above 200 percent of poverty represent 84.6 percent of the children with employer-based coverage while children in families with incomes below 200 percent of poverty represent 15.4 percent.

By Education

- Households where the family head has a college or professional degree (87.9 percent) are more likely to have employer-based coverage than households without a degree (65.9 percent).
- Households where the family head has a college and professional school degree represent 41.4 percent of the households with employer-based coverage while those households without a degree represent 58.6 percent.

By Family Type

- Families headed by married couples (83.7 percent) are more likely to have employer-based coverage than families headed by a single adult (51.2 percent).
- Families headed by married couples represent 78.2 percent of those with employer-based coverage while families with a single adult represent 21.8 percent.

By Location

- Urban residents (73.9 percent) are slightly more likely to have employer-based coverage as rural residents (70.5 percent).
- Urban residents represent 87.9 percent of the population with employer-based coverage while rural residents represent 12.1 percent.
- Both urban and rural residents (73.9 percent and 70.5 percent, respectively) in Michigan are more likely to have employer-based coverage than those nationally (66.7 percent and 63.4 percent, respectively).

By Work Status

- Full-time workers (84.7 percent) are more likely to have employer-based coverage than part-time workers (44.4 percent).
- Full-time workers represent 90.3 percent of the workforce with employer-based coverage while part-time and seasonal workers represent 9.7 percent.

By Firm Size

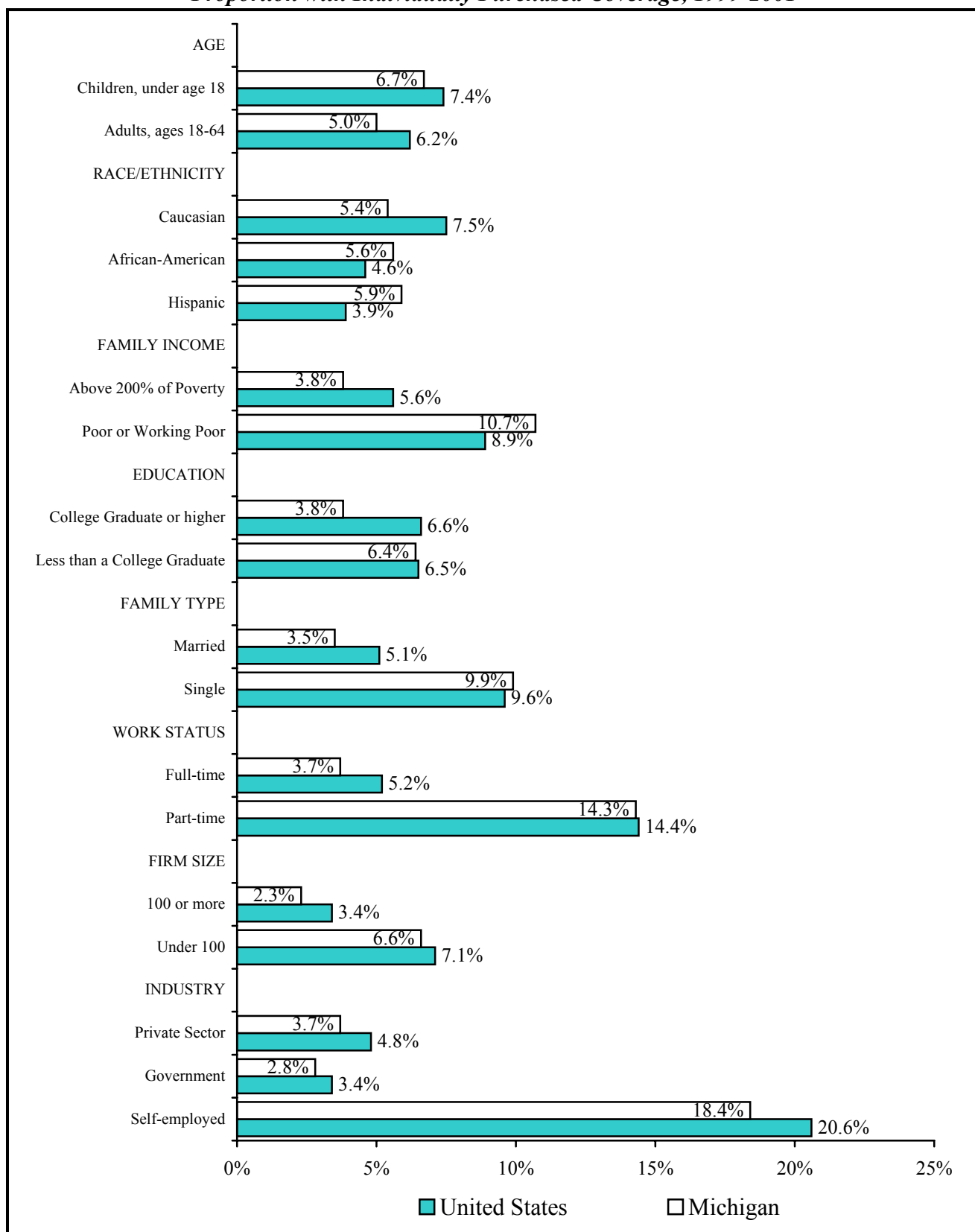
- Employees at firms with 100 or more workers (86.4 percent) are more likely to have employer-based coverage than employees at firms with less than 100 workers (66.3 percent).
- Employees at firms with 100 or more workers represent 72.4 percent of the workforce with employer-based coverage while those at firms with less than 100 workers represent 27.6 percent.

By Industry

- Public sector workers (86.1 percent) are more likely to have employer-based coverage than private sector workers (79.7 percent) and those that are self-employed (58.1 percent).
- Private sector workers represent 81.5 percent of the workforce with employer-based coverage while public sector workers represent 11.9 percent, and those who are self-employed represent 6.7 percent.

Source: CPS Data Files (1999-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Profile of Individually Purchased Coverage
Proportion with Individually Purchased Coverage, 1999-2001



Source: CPS Data Files (1999-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Quick Facts on Individually Purchased Coverage in Michigan Non-elderly, 1999-2001

Quick Facts provide two ways of looking at individually purchased coverage: the first bullet describes which groups in the population are more or less likely to have coverage, while the second bullet highlights a group's proportion of the total individually purchased coverage in Michigan.

By Age

- Adults (5.0 percent) are nearly as likely as children (6.7 percent) to have individually purchased coverage.
- Adults represent 63.4 percent of the population with individually purchased coverage while children represent 36.6 percent.

By Race and Ethnicity

- Hispanics (5.9 percent), African-Americans (5.6 percent), Caucasians (5.4 percent), and other minorities (5.2 percent) have similar rates for individually purchased coverage.
- Caucasians represent the majority (76.5 percent) of the population with individually purchased coverage while African-Americans represent 14.8 percent, Hispanics represent 3.6 percent and other minorities represent 5.2 percent.

By Gender

- Adult males (4.7 percent) are just as likely as adult females (5.3 percent) to have individually purchased coverage.
- Adult females represent more than half (53.6 percent) of the adults with individually purchased coverage while adult males represent 46.4 percent.
- Both adult males and females (4.7 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively) in Michigan are less likely to have individually purchased coverage than adults nationally (5.9 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively).

By Family Income

- Families with incomes below 200 percent of poverty (10.7 percent) are more likely to have individually purchased coverage than families with incomes at or above 200 percent of poverty (3.8 percent).
- Families with incomes at or above 200 percent of poverty represent 52.5 percent of families with individually purchased coverage while families with incomes below 200 percent of poverty represent 47.4 percent.

By Family Income for Children

- Children in families with incomes below 200 percent of poverty (12.3 percent) are more likely to have individually purchased coverage than children in families with incomes at or above 200 percent of poverty (4.1 percent).
- Children in families with incomes below 200 percent of poverty represent more than half (59.2 percent) of the children with individually purchased coverage while children in families with incomes at or above 200 percent represent 40.8 percent.

By Education

- Households where the family head has less than a college or professional school degree (6.4 percent) are more likely to have individually purchased coverage than households with a degree (3.8 percent).
- Households where the family head has less than a college or professional school degree represent 76.4 percent of the households with individually purchased coverage while those with a degree represent 23.6 percent.

By Family Type

- Families headed by a single adult (9.9 percent) are more likely to have individually purchased coverage than families headed by a married couple (3.5 percent).
- Families headed by a single adult represent 56 percent of those families with individually purchased coverage while families headed by a married couple represent 44 percent.

By Location

- Urban residents (5.4 percent) are just as likely to have individually purchased coverage as rural residents (6.2 percent).
- Urban residents represent 87.1 percent of the population with individually purchased coverage while rural residents represent 12.9 percent.
- Both urban and rural residents (5.4 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively) in Michigan are less likely to have individually purchased coverage than those nationally (6.4 percent and 7.6 percent, respectively).

By Work Status

- Part-time workers (14.3 percent) are more likely to have individually purchased coverage than full-time workers (3.7 percent).
- Full-time workers represent 50.8 percent of the workforce with individually purchased coverage while part-time workers represent 23.8 percent.

By Firm Size

- Employees in firms with less than 100 workers (6.6 percent) are more likely to have individually purchased coverage than employees at firms with 100 or more workers (2.3 percent).
- Employees at firms with less than 100 workers represent 71.5 percent of the workforce with individually purchased coverage while employees at firms with 100 or more represent 28.5 percent.

By Industry

- Persons that are self-employed (18.4 percent) are more likely to have individually purchased coverage than those employed in the private sector (3.7 percent) or the public sector (2.8 percent).
- Persons employed in the private sector represent 60.2 percent of the workforce with individually purchased coverage while the self-employed represent 33.6 percent, and those in the public sector 6.2 percent.

Source: CPS Data Files (1999-2001), Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Technical Notes

Current Population Survey (CPS) – CPS is primarily designed to collect labor force data, which also collects health insurance data through the March supplement of the survey. Statistics from the survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Medicare and Medicaid coverage are generally underreported compared with enrollment and participation data from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). The total sample size is usually 55,000 households nationwide totaling some 150,000 people. See Reference section for information on strengths and weaknesses of the CPS: *How Many Uninsured*. Additional information on the CPS can be found at: www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html#cps.

CPS Weighting - The March CPS supplement requires the presentation of additional weights: a household weight, a family weight, and a March supplement weight. The Current Population Survey - Design and Methodology provides documentation of the weighting procedures for the CPS both with and without supplement questions. Due to an anomaly in the weighting for the State of Michigan, this report will not provide the numeric value for each population subgroup. The U.S Census Bureau is taking steps to correct the weighting anomaly for future surveys.

Current Population Survey definitions include:

Age – Age classification is based on the age of the person at his/her last birthday. The adult universe (i.e., population of marriageable age) is comprised of persons 15 years old and over.

Industry – Refers to the classification of the person's employer for the longest job held last year.

Family – A family is a group of two persons or more (one of whom is the householder) residing together and related by birth, marriage, or adoption. All such persons (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family.

Family Household – A family household is a household maintained by a family and may include among the household members any unrelated persons (unrelated subfamily members and/or unrelated individuals) who may be residing there. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all persons living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and relatives.

Full-Time Worker – Persons on full-time schedules include persons working 35 hours or more per week, persons who worked 1-34 hours for noneconomic reasons (e.g., illness) and usually work full-time, and persons “with a job but not at work” who usually work full-time.

Education – Highest grade of school attended by head of household.

Hispanic Origin – Persons of Hispanic origin in this file are determined on the basis of a question that asked for self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Persons of Hispanic origin, in particular, are those who indicated that their origin was Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Hispanic.

Current Population Survey changes to procedures, methodology, and tool by year:

1999 Estimates reflect the results of follow-up verification questions.

1997 People with no coverage other than access to Indian Health Service are no longer considered covered by health insurance; instead, they are considered to be uninsured (initiated with the March 1998 CPS). The effect of this change on overall estimates of health insurance coverage is negligible; however, the

- decrease in the number of people covered by Medicaid may be due in part to this change.
- 1994** Health insurance questions were redesigned. Increases in estimates of employment-based and military health care coverage may be partially due to questionnaire changes. Overall coverage estimates were not affected.
- 1993** Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing.
- 1992** Implementation of 1990 census population controls.
- 1987** Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI) – EBRI is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization committed to original public policy research and education on economic security and employee benefits. The institute’s mission is to advance the public’s, the media’s and policymakers’ knowledge and understanding of employee benefits and their importance to our nation’s economy. Additional information on EBRI can be found at: www.ebri.org.

Federal Poverty Level – The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. The poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition counts money income before taxes and does not include capital gains and noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps). Poverty is not defined for people in military barracks, institutional group quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children). They are excluded from the poverty universe--that is, they are considered neither as "poor" nor as "nonpoor." Additional information on FPL can be found at: www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html.

Metropolitan Area – Metropolitan areas (MA) are defined by United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as a standard for collection and presentation of federal statistics. The general concept of an MA is that of a core area containing a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. MAs include metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs), and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). For additional visit: www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metroarea.html.

Population Estimates – The estimated population is a computed number of people living in an area (resident population) as of July 1. County estimates are calculated using demographic components of change model that incorporates information on natural change (births and deaths) and net migration (net domestic migration and net movement from abroad) in the area since the reference date. Additional information on the methodology can be found at: www.census.gov/population/www/methodep.html.

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More Information

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